

the rim equally 5-lobed, the lobes ovate, about 0.5 mm. long, apically obtuse, appressed-pubescent with short hairs; corolla blue, about 11 mm. long, its tube about 5 mm. long, externally slightly pubescent, the lower lip 3-lobed, with the middle lobe large, orbicular, about 5 mm. in diameter, entire, glabrous, the 2 lateral lobes elliptic, apically rounded, about 3 mm. long, the upper lip about 2 mm. long; stamens somewhat exerted, basally villous; young fruit glabrous or nearly so, enclosed by the accrescent fruiting-calyx.

This species is based on *Ramos & Edaña s.n.* [Philip. Bur. Sci. 37048] from forests along streams at low altitude at Malangas, Zamboanga District, Mindanao, Philippine Islands, collected on October 27, 1919, and deposited in the herbarium of the Philippine Bureau of Science in Manila, now most probably destroyed.

A vernacular name recorded for the species is "babaka" and Merrill (1922) points out that *T. unifoliolatum* is very similar in habit to what is now known as *T. hollrungii* (Warb.) Kosterm., from which it differs in its very slender inflorescences, details of the corolla (such as the middle lobe of the lower lip being orbicular, marginally entire, and glabrous), and in its glabrous (not tawny-pubescent) fruits. Kostermans (1951) was of the opinion that the 2 taxa are "likely to be conspecific", basing his belief on the "densely punctilate [sic!] lower leaf-surface" of both. The collection cited below he tentatively identified as *T. sarawakanum*, apparently at the time not having seen any authentic material of either Merrill's or Pearson's species. Merrill's description states that the leaflets of his plant are basally rounded, as they are in the collection cited below, while the material cited by Kostermans, exclusive of this collection, has the leaflets basally acute. I am rather sure, therefore, that this collection represents Merrill's species.

Citations: GREATER SUNDA ISLANDS: Sarawak: *Clemens & Clemens* 21826 [field no. 6529] (Bz--73096, N, N--photo, Z--photo).

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ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS *AEGIPHILA*. XXVIII

Harold N. Moldenke

AEGIPHILA Jacq.

Additional bibliography: Arechav., Anal. Mus. Nac. Montev. 4: 62. 1903; Fournet, Fl. illust. Phan. Guad. Mart. 1391 & 1410--1412, fig. 672. 1978; Hocking, Excerpt. Bot. A.33: 88 & 89. 1979; Mold., Phytologia 46: 288, 317--337, & 504. 1980; Mold. & Bromley in Harley & May, Towards Checklist Fl. Bahia 188. 1980.

AEGIPHILA ALBA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Hocking, Excerpt. Bot. A.33: 88 & 89. 1979; Mold., Phytologia 46: 318--319. 1980.

Recent collectors have found this plant growing in disturbed forests along rivers, flowering in April, and describe it as a tree, 10 m. tall, with white flowers.

Additional citations: ECUADOR: Azuay: *Gentry, Bonifaz, & Horne 28530* (Ld).

AEGIPHILA AMAZONICA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 46: 319. 1980.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Amazonas: *N. T. Silva 4461* (N).

AEGIPHILA BRACHIATA Vell.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 46: 320. 1980.

Illustrations: Vell., *Fl. Flum. Icon.* 1: pl. 93. 1827; *Arechav.*, *Anal. Mus. Nac. Montev.* 4: 62. 1903.

Pedersen describes this plant as a shrub or small tree, 3--4 m. tall, and found it growing in woodlands and in sandy soil at the edge of woodlands, flowering in October. He reports the vernacular name, "tajyí-tý", for it. The corollas are said to have been "yellow" on *Pedersen 5226* and "yellowish" on *Pedersen 9252*. Both these collections were misidentified and distributed to herbaria as the closely related *A. hassleri* Briq.

Additional citations: PARAGUAY: *Pedersen 5226* (W--2883172), *9252* (W--2883276).

AEGIPHILA BRACTEOLOSA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 46: 320. 1980.

Anderson describes this plant as a shrub, 1.5 m. tall, and encountered it at the edge of a forest, at 200 m. altitude, flowering in March.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Rondônia: *W. R. Anderson 12318* (N).

AEGIPHILA CANDELABRUM Briq.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 211--212. 1978.

Pedersen describes this plant as a shrub, 2--3 m. tall, with yellow corollas, and found it growing in moist woodlands, flowering in January.

Additional citations: PARAGUAY: *Pedersen 3192* (W--2883202).

AEGIPHILA CORDATA Poepp.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 46: 321--322. 1980.

Additional citations: PERU: Loreto: *Schunke Vigo 922* (W--2865783).

AEGIPHILA CORDATA var. *VILLOSISSIMA* (Mold.) Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 46: 321--322. 1980.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a treelet, 5 m. tall, the flower-buds and flowers "greenish", and found it growing in clay soil, flowering in October.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Rondônia: *Vieira, Zarucchi, Peterson, Ramos, & Mota 572* (Ld).

AEGIPHILA CORDIFOLIA (Ruíz & Pav.) Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 46: 302. 1980.

The *Schunke Vigo 1676* and *2173* distributed as *A. cordifolia*, actually are *A. spicata* (Rusby) Mold., which see.

AEGIPHILA COSTARICENSIS Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 46: 322. 1980.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a shrub or small tree, 1--8 m. tall, the leaf-blades whitened beneath, the flowers pendent, the corollas white, anthers pale-yellow, and fruit blue. They have found it growing in deep black soil of high primary woods, in the understory formation in forests, and in disturbed evergreen forests, at 100--1350 meters altitude, flowering in February, and fruiting in May. Neil & Vincelli encountered it in cloud forests.

Additional citations: MEXICO: Veracruz: *Calderon 3000* (N).

NICARAGUA: Rivas: *Neill & Vincelli 3263* (Z); *W. D. Stevens 6531* (Ld). Yelaya: *W. D. Stevens 6334* (Ld).

AEGIPHILA CUNEATA Mold.

Additional synonymy: *Aegophila cunneata* Mold., in herb.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 46: 322. 1980.

Foster has encountered this plant in forests and describes it as a shrub, 2--3 m. tall, with white corollas. He found it in anthesis in August.

Additional citations: PERU: Madre de D^ños: *R. B. Foster 2487* (N).

AEGIPHILA DEPPEANA Steud.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 46: 322. 1980.

Neill describes this plant as a sprawling shrub, 2 m. tall, with ovoid yellow-green fruit (in June), the fruit indented at its apex, and encountered it in secondgrowth forest, at 100 m. altitude.

Additional citations: NICARAGUA: Yelaya: *Neill 4272* (Ld).

AEGIPHILA ELATA Sw.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 46: 323. 1980.

Recent collectors describe this plant (as it occurs in Central America) as a shrub, 3--4 m tall, the calyx green, "closely enveloping but not adhering to the ovary" in the fruiting stage, and have found the plant growing in dry thickets on rocky slopes and in cloudforests, at 1300--1520 m. altitude, in flower and fruit in April. The corollas are said to have been "yellowish" on *Gentry & al. 28696*.

Additional citations: NICARAGUA: Yelaya: *Neill 3713* (Ld).

PANAMA: Darién / COLOMBIA: Chocó boundary: *Gentry, Forero, Dillon, Renteria, Skog, Sousa, & Lellinger 28696* (Ld).

AEGIPHILA FARINOSA

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 319--320, 336, & 338. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. An-*

des 20: 11. 1979.

AEGIPHILA FASCICULATA Donn. Sm.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 46: 324. 1980.

Recent collectors have found this species in forests and cut-over cloudforests and at the edges of forests, as well as "in pastures and patches of cloudforest", at 1360--1600 m. altitude, flowering in January and fruiting in March. They describe it as a small, weak tree, 5--6 m. tall. The corollas are said to have been "white" on *Stevens* 5962.

Additional citations: GUATEMALA: Alta Verapaz: *Williams, Molina R., Williams, & Molina* 40143 (W--2866527). NICARAGUA: Jinotega: *W. D. Stevens* 5962 (Z). Matagalpa: *Molina R.* 20573 (W--2866558).

AEGIPHILA FILIPES Mart. & Schau.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 46: 325 & 327. 1980.

The corollas are said to have been "white" on *Cordeira* 1330.

AEGIPHILA FLUMINENSIS Vell.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 46: 325. 1980.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Paraná: *Hatschbach* 41829 (N).

AEGIPHILA GLANDULIFERA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 46: 288 & 325--326. 1980.

Recent collectors describe this plant as shrubby, the stems elongating, and the calyx pale-green. They have encountered it in forests and swampy depressions on level terrain, at 30 m. altitude, flowering in November. The corollas are said to have been "pale-yellow" on *Steyermark & al.* 120473.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Táchira: *Steyermark, Liesner, & González* 120473 (Ld). BRAZIL: Acre: *Santos, Mota, & Ramos* 101 (Ld). Pará: *Silva & Bahia* 3100 (N).

AEGIPHILA GLANDULIFERA var. *PARAËNSIS* Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 220. 1978.

Recent collectors describe the fruit of this plant as red-orange (in July) and have found the plant growing in tropophilous woods and areas of high savannas of *Trachypogon* at 250--260 m. altitude.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: *Delascio & Liesner* 7024 (Z).

AEGIPHILA GLANDULIFERA var. *PYRAMIDATA* L. C. Rich. & Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 46: 326. 1980.

Liesner describes this plant as a liana "leaning on trees" or as a tree, 3--4 m. tall, with drooping branches and stems about 2 cm. in diameter or as a tree with "pendent branches", and has found it growing in disturbed forests, at 120 m. altitude,

flowering in May. He reports the vernacular name, "hoja babaso". The corollas are said to have been "whitish" on *Liesner* 7309 and "cream" on *Liesner* 7492 and 7544.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Amazonas: *Liesner* 7309 (Ld), 7492 (Ld), 7544 (Z).

AEGIPHILA GLORIOSA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 46: 326--327. 1980; Mold. & Bromley in Harley & Mayo, Towards Checklist Fl. Bahia 188. 1980.

AEGIPHILA GLORIOSA var. *PARAËNSIS* Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 46: 326--327. 1980; Mold. & Bromley in Harley & Mayo, Towards Checklist Fl. Bahia 188. 1980.

AEGIPHILA HASSLERI Briq.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 211 & 224--225. 1978.

The *Pedersen* 5226 and 9252, distributed as *A. hassleri*, actually represent the closely related *A. brachiata* Vell.

AEGIPHILA INTEGRIFOLIA (Jacq.) Jacq.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 46: 328--330. 1980.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a shrub or tree, 1.5--3 m. tall, the leaves membranous, pale rich-green, and the fruit green (in April). They have encountered it in white sand areas and in tall forests on wooded hills, at 120 m. altitude, in anthesis in April and November and in fruit in April. The corollas are said to have been "cream" on *Liesner* 6070 and "creamy-white" on *Steiermark* & al. 120574.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Amazonas: *Liesner* 6070 (Ld). Táchira: *Steiermark*, *Liesner*, & *González* 120574 (Ld).

AEGIPHILA LAXICUPULIS Mold.

Additional synonymy: *Aegiphila laticupulis* Neill, in herb.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 46: 331. 1980.

Stevens refers to this plant as a sprawling shrub or vine with bright-orange fruit. He found it growing in black deeply cracked soil in fields and along roadsides and in secondgrowth forests along rivers, at 20 m. altitude, fruiting in March and December.

The *Neill* 2948, distributed as *A. laxicupulis*, actually seems better placed as *A. magnifica* Mold.

Additional citations: NICARAGUA: León: *W. D. Stevens* 5476 (Z). Yelaya: *W. D. Stevens* 7259 (Ld).

AEGIPHILA MAGNIFICA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 46: 332 & 336. 1980.

Neill describes this plant as a shrub or tree, 3--10 m. tall, with yellow fruit, and encountered it in forests, tropical dry forests, and secondary scrub, at 200--500 m. altitude, fruiting in November. Material has been misidentified and distributed in

some herbaria as "*Aegiphila laticupulis*".

Additional citations: MICARAGUA: Managua: Neill 1254 (Z). Masaya: Neill 2948 (Ld).

AEGIPHILA MOLDENKEANA López-Palacios

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 46: 334. 1980.

Bernardi comments that in this plant the leaves are opposite, exstipulate, the stigma is bifid, and the fruit resembles that of a *Solanum* -- actually it is a drupe, not a berry. He found it in anthesis in February.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Mérida: Bernardi s.n. [15-2-57] (N).

AEGIPHILA MOLLIS H.B.K.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 46: 334. 1980.

Steiermark and his associates refer to this plant as a shrub, 2 m tall, the leaves membranous, and the "flowers" pale-green to greenish-white in November.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Táchira: Steiermark, Liesner, & González 119452 (Ld).

AEGIPHILA PANAMENSIS Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 46: 330 & 336. 1980.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a common scandent shrub, about 2 m. tall, the flower-buds yellow-green, and the fruit orange, and have found it along fences and in cutover pine forests and thickets, at 400--700 m. altitude, in flower in September, and in fruit in November.

Additional citations: HONDURAS: Copán: Molina R. & Molina 24740 (W--2866768). NICARAGUA: Chontales: W. D. Stevens 4203 (Ld).

AEGIPHILA PARAGUARIENSIS Briq.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 340 & 394--395. 1978.

Recent collectors refer to this plant as a shrub, 1.5 m. tall, and have found it in anthesis in October.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Rondônia: Vieira, Zarucchi, Petersen, Ramos, & Mota 688 (Ld).

AEGIPHILA RACEMOSA Vell.

Additional synonymy: *Aegiphylla racemosa* Vell., in herb.

Additional bibliography: H. N. & A. L. Mold., Pl. Life 2: 43. 1948; Mold., Phytologia 40: 329, 344--345, & 398. 1978; Mukherjee & Chanda, Trans. Bose Res. Inst. 41: 10. 1978; López-Palacios, Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes 20: 15. 1979; Mold., Phytologia 45: 468. 1980.

Additional illustrations: Vell., Fl. Flum. Icon. 1: pl. 88. 1827.

Recent collectors refer to this plant as a shrub, 0.9--2.5 m. tall, as a tree, 5 m. tall, or even as a vine climbing on large trees, the leaves hairy beneath, the inflorescences axillary, the "botões verdes, flores maduras marrom", and the immature

fruit green, finally becoming vermillion. They have encountered it at the edges of forests, in sandy soil of woods (mata) on terra firme (not inundated land), and in bana (white sand areas with shrubs and small trees). at 100--200 m. altitude, flowering in February, June, and December, fruiting in April. The corollas are said to have been "white" on *Silva* 2154 and "yellow" on *Anderson* 11093.

The *Croat* 20738, distributed as typical *A. racemosa*, is the type collection of its var. *cordatifolia* Mold.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Amazonas: *Liesner* 7240 (Ld). Pará: *W. R. Anderson* 11093 (N); *Lobo, Vilhena, & Ribeiro* 153 (N); *N. T. Silva* 2154 (Ld); *Silva & Bahia* 3048 (N).

AEGIPHILA RACEMOSA var. *CORDATIFOLIA* Mold., *Phytologia* 45: 468. 1980.

Bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 45: 468. 1980.

The type collection, *Croat* 20738, was originally identified and distributed to herbaria as the typical form of the species, from which it differs in its deeply cordate leaf-bases.

Citations: PERU: Loreto: *Croat* 20738 (W--2846423--type).

AEGIPHILA RETICULATA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 345. 1978; *López-Palacios*, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 15. 1979.

AEGIPHILA RIEDELIANA Schau.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 345. 1978; *Reitz, Klein, & Reis*, *Proj. Madeira S. Catar.* 42. 1978.

Illustrations: *Vell., Fl. Flum. Icon.* 1: pl. 92. 1827.

Reitz and his associates (1978) record "gaioleira" as a vernacular name for this species.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Santa Catarina: *Reitz & Klein* 3915 (W--282991).

AEGIPHILA RIMBACHII Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 345. 1978; *López-Palacios*, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 15. 1979.

AEGIPHILA RORAIMENSIS Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 345--346, 395, & 397. 1978; *López-Palacios*, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 15. 1979.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: *Steyermark, Berry, Dunsterville, & Dunsterville* 117355 (Ld).

AEGIPHILA SALTENSIS Legname

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 393. 1978; *Hocking*, *Excerpt. Bot. A.33*: 89. 1979.

AEGIPHILA SCANDENS Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 394. 1978; *López-Palacios*, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 15. 1979.

The *Steyermark*, *Bunting*, & *Blanco 101487*, previously referred to under *A. scandens*, seems definitely to be *A. elata* var. *macrophylla* (H.B.K.) López-Palacios.

AEGIPHILA SCHIMPFII Mold.

Additional bibliography: H. N. & A. L. Mold., Pl. Life 2: 81. 1948; Mold., Phytologia 27: 369. 1973; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 15. 1979.

Recent collectors refer to this plant as a tree, 6 m. tall, the "flores fasciculados en espiga" [actually they are in heads], and the fruit orange in color, and have encountered it at 600 m. altitude, fruiting in April and May.

Additional citations: ECUADOR: El Oro: *Escobar 1225* (Z).

AEGIPHILA SELLOWIANA Cham.

Additional & emended bibliography: H. N. & A. L. Mold., Pl. Life 2: 74 & 82. 1948; Mold., Phytologia 40: 394--395. 1978; Kummrow, *BoI. Mus. Bot. Munic.* 38: 14. 1979; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 15. 1979.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a shrub, 1.5--5 m. tall, or tree, 15 m. tall,, the stems 12--30 cm. in diameter, the "galhos alados", the flower-buds green, and the immature fruit green. They have found it in flower in November and December and in fruit in February and March, growing in capoeira and cerrado.

The corollas are said to have been "esverdeadas" on *Mori & al.* 9289 and "white" on *Gibbs & Leitão Filho 3551*, *Hatschbach 41890*, and *Mattos Silva & Hage 318*. Kummrow (1979) cites *Hatschbach 13664 & 14234* from Paran , Brazil.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Amazonas: *Vieira, Zarucchi, Silva, Mota, & Monteiro 88* (Ld). Bahia: *Mattos Silva & Hage 318* (Ld); *Mori, Kallunki, & Pennington 9289* (Ld). Parana: *Hatschbach 41865* (N), *41890* (Ld, N). S o Paulo: *Gibbs & Leit o Filho 3551* (Eu--59507).

AEGIPHILA SMITHII Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., Phytologia 40: 395--396. 1978; L pez-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 15. 1979.

Revilla encountered this plant on the "borde de purma", reporting the fruits as green in August.

Additional citations: PERU: Loreto: *Revilla 1227* (Ld).

AEGIPHILA SPICATA (Rusby) Mold.

Additional bibliography: H. N. & A. L. Mold., Pl. Life 2: 49. 1948; Mold., Phytologia 40: 396. 1978.

Recent collectors describe this species as a tree, 2.5 m. tall, or as a liana, 4--7 m. long,, the fruit yellow or orange, in racemes, and have found it growing in low woods and forests, at 250--400 m. altitude, in anthesis from October to December, and in fruit in February and September. The corollas are said to have been "cream-color" on *Froehner 35*, "creamy-white" on *Froehner 108*, and "greenish-yellow" on *Schunke Vigo 1300*.

Additional citations: PERU: Hu nuco: *Schunke Vigo 1676* (W--

2865775), 2173 (W--2865774). Loreto: *Froehner* 35 (N), 108 (E--2680079); *Schunke Vigo* 906 (W--2865203), 1300 (W--2865169).

AEGIPHILA STEINBACHII Mold.

Additional bibliography: H. N. & A. L. Mold., *Pl. Life* 2: 66. 1948; Mold., *Phytologia* 27: 354 & 365. 1973.

AEGIPHILA SUFFLAVA Mold.

Additional bibliography: H. N. & A. L. Mold., *Pl. Life* 2: 67. 1948; Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 397. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 15. 1979.

AEGIPHILA SYLVATICA Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 397. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 15. 1979.

AEGIPHILA TERNIFOLIA (H.B.K.) Mold.

Additional synonymy: *Aegiphila terniflora* H.B.K. ex Steyerm. & Huber, *Fl. Avila* 864. 1978. *Aegiphila ternifolia* López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 15, sphalm. 1979.

Additional bibliography: Knuth, *Feddes Repert. Spec. Nov. Beih.* 43: [Init. Fl. Venez.] 607. 1927; Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 397--398. 1978; Steyerm. & Huber, *Fl. Avila* 814, fig. 21a. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 15. 1979.

Additional illustrations: Steyerm. & Huber, *Fl. Avila* 864, fig. 21a. 1978.

Knuth (1927) cites *Humboldt & Bonpland s.n.* as questionably from Bermudez, Venezuela.

Aristeguieta found the plant in flower in January, and the corollas are said to have been "white" on his no. 2972.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Distrito Federal: *Aristeguieta* 2972 (W--2882568)

AEGIPHILA TERNIFOLIA f. *OPPOSITIFOLIA* López-Palacios

Additional synonymy: *Aegiphila ternifolia* f. *oppositifolia* López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 15, sphalm. 1979.

Additional bibliography: Knuth, *Feddes Repert. Spec. Nov. Beih.* 43: [Init. Fl. Venez.] 607. 1927; Pittier, *Supl. Pl. Usual. Venez.* 54. 1939; Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 398. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 15. 1979.

Knuth (1927) cites from Venezuela *Moritz* 897 and *Pittier* 5884, the latter from Distrito Federal. Pittier (1939) records the vernacular name, "chicharra", for this plant.

Material of this form has been distributed in some herbaria as "*Aegiphylla* sp." and even as *Acanthaceae* and *Sapotaceae*.

AEGIPHILA VALLENSIS Mold.

Additional bibliography: Mold., *Phytologia* 40: 399. 1978; López-Palacios, *Revist. Fac. Farm. Univ. Andes* 20: 15. 1979.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Valle del Cauca: *Cuatrocasas* 15115 (W--2819150). [to be continued]